

Crater Lake

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Crater Lake National Park



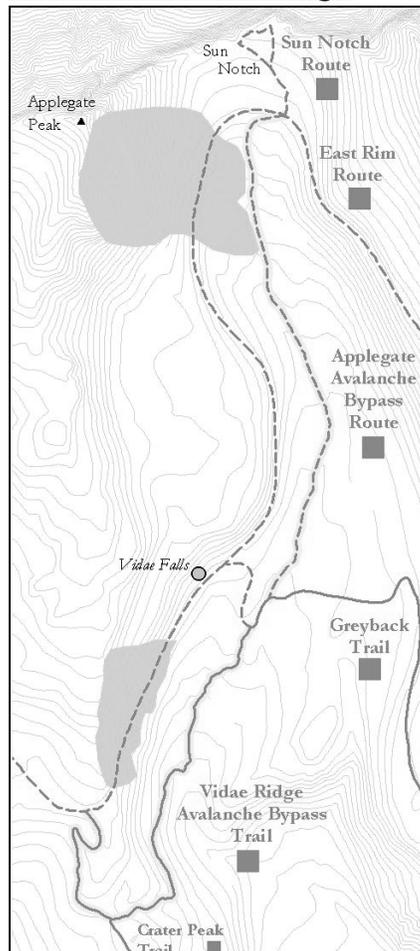
Avalanche Bypasses

(Trails & Routes)

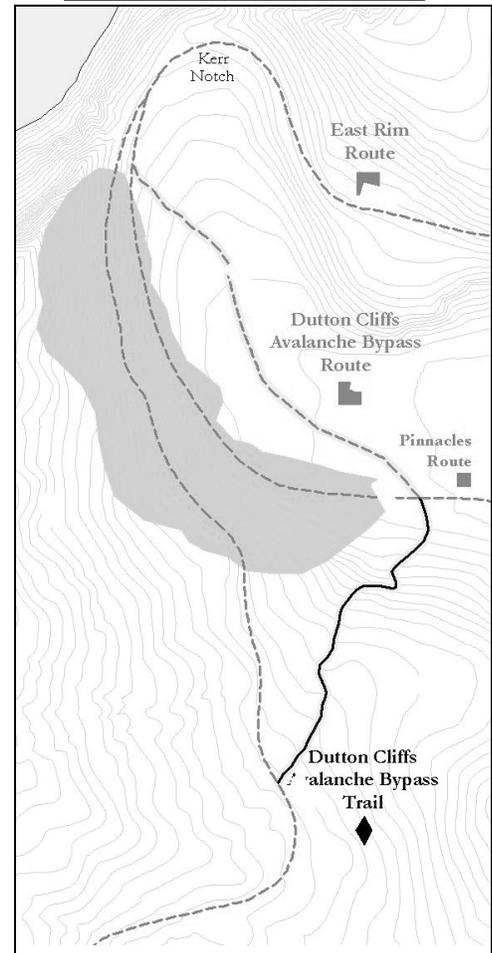
When traveling in avalanche terrain, use the following precautions:

1. Have a shovel, probe and avalanche transceiver for each person and know how to use them.
2. If you must cross a slope with an angle greater than 25-30 degrees, or any known avalanche starting zone:
 - a. Zip up, button up, and pull down your hat.
 - b. Undo your pole straps.
 - c. If wearing a large/heavy pack, undo your waistband.
 - d. Go across the slope/zone one at a time
3. Watch your buddy as he/she crosses suspect slopes and travel one at a time from safe zone to safe zone.
4. Minimize the time spent in exposed locations, such as narrow gullies or obvious avalanche chutes.
5. Plan your path to stick to ridges or valley floors. Take advantage of safer areas, such as among trees and below, rather than above, rocks.

Sun Notch & Vidae Ridge



Kerr Notch & Dutton Cliffs



**It is advised to use the Dutton Cliffs Avalanche Bypass route to the Pinnacles route to the Grey Back Trail to Vidae Ridge Avalanche Bypass Trail when avalanche danger is considerable or of a higher danger rating.*

Avalanche Safety Basics

Avalanches don't happen by accident, and most human involvement is a matter of choice, not chance. Most avalanche accidents are caused by slab avalanches, which are triggered by the victim or a member of the victim's party. Any avalanche may cause injury or death. Even

small slides may be dangerous. Remember that avalanche conditions differ between geographic areas, elevations, slope aspects and slope angles. What you find on one slope is not necessarily what you are going to find on the next.

